forests here is estimated to be 6.5 billion cubic meters, of which 5.4 billion cubic meters consist of coniferous wood.

The entire river network of the Amur, with its numerous tributaries which are navigable by ships and rafts, facilitates the exploitation of the forests, and accordingly a significant wood industry has been able to develop in the Amur and Ussuri regions. Khabarovsk and the surroundings are regarded as the base of this industry. From there the bulk of the wood-processing industry extends to the south, following the leading line of the Ussuri and always lying on the tributaries of the Ussuri. Here, from north to south, lie the wood centers of Khor, Dormidontovka, Bikin, Lesopil'nyoye, Lesozavodsk, and Vladimirovka. Another base for the wood industry is formed by Vladivostok and its environs with the towns of Okeanskaya, Shkotovo, Lukyanovka, and Tigrovka. Sovyetskaya Gavan' has very recently become the most important wood-processing center on the coast of the Sea of Japan. Komsomol'sk has received a large works for producing cellulose and paper. Aleksandrovsk on Sakhalin and Petropavlovsk on Kamchatka have in the last few years also been equipped with wood-processing plants.

The total amount of wood cut has increased significantly in comparison with the period before World War II. According to careful estimates, the amount of wood cut during the year of 1952 can be assumed to be 5 million cubic meters in the Buryat-Mongol ASSR, 6 million cubic meters in Chita Oblast, and 30 million cubic meters in the other Far Eastern regions. Considering all the circumstances, this estimate is more likely to be too low than too high.

The Soviet Union has acquired an important supplement to its wood economy by its acquisition of southern Sakhalin. The Japanese had built up an excellent wood industry, which before the war consisted of 68 saw mills and 11 large cellulose and paper factories. Karafuto exported annually to Japan more than 1.2 million cubic meters of wood and many times the value of this wood in cellulose and paper. What importance the wood-processing industry had for the economy as a whole is indicated by the industry's share, in terms of value, in the total production of Karafuto. The share of industry in Karafuto's production was approximately 60 percent, and of this 60 percent the cellulose and paper factories alone provided around 90 percent, and the entire wood-processing industry 92 percent. All this now stands at the disposal of the Soviet Union.

means of transportation. They have built 653.2 kilometers of railroad lines, and in addition they have improved the land roads, too, so that they can be traveled regularly by buses. However, this opening up to traffic has generally been limited to the regions near the coast and to the most southerly part of the island, while the greatest part of the interior, as in northern Sakhalin, remained left to itself. Now the most important coal deposits also lie not far from the coast, and the Japanese succeeded in bringing production in a large number of mines up to approximately two million tons by the beginning of the last war. Of this 500,000 tons could be exported to Japan. The remainder was used in Sakhalin, above all in the wood industry, which had been developed on a large scale by the Japanese. Since 1929 the Japanese had gone about, in a planned fashion, the building up of a cellulose and paper industry in southern Sakhalin, in order to be able to supply their home economy with these products. At the end, just before the outbreak of war, there were eleven large cellulose and paper factories in the country, and their production constituted almost 90 percent of the industrial production of southern Sakhalin. The share of these factories in the total production of Karafuto was around 60 percent. In addition, southern Sakhalin delivered large quantities of wood as cut wood and raw lumber. Southern Sakhalin was also very important to Japan as a base for fishing, which produced rich surpluses. However, in one thing the Japanese did not succeed: the securing of food for the population from the island itself. In this particular Sakhalin was an importing region, although the Japanese made every effort to expand agriculture and the breeding of livestock.

/283/ After the evacuation of the Japanese and the taking over of southern Sakhalin by the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union has striven to fill the land with people and to get the economy's production going again. On this there are numerous reports, which tell especially of the founding of kolkhoz and sovkhoz. In addition there are constant reports on the establishment of fishing stations and of fish-processing central stations, but there are only a very few reports on the taking over of coal mines and of getting them into production. There is little information on the installations of the wood industry, although it is to be assumed that the Soviet Union has above all laid value on getting the industrial plants into production, and apparently, too, everything has been done so that these plants could take up their production again.